Mr. CAMPBELL again moved for a call of the House.

Lead others being desirons of secting the attendance of section to as to adjourn and Monday.

FOR THE CRENKINGE moved that the House adjourn, Mr. CAMPBELL and others leadly called for a division Mr. CAMPBELL and others leadly called for a division fit question, and for the years and mays. During these as preceedings the Speaker declared the House ad-

ed. ing to this, there was much laughter on one side of be home, and intense seriousness on the other.
The SPEAKER left the chair and had reached the middle

The SPEAKER left the chair and had reached the middle dee main sale when a crowd immediately gathered in the vicinity. Hastening thinher, we discovered Mr. Compbell and the Speaker engaged in an excited and seed dialogue, and the first words we heard were from in Campbell, who said, "I'll insist on my rights, Sir, "eggh I am but a very humble member."

"Yes," replied the SPEAKER, with emphasis, "You spe a very humble member; but, Sir, you have the remedy iredress. I am an officer of the House, and if I have not may duty, they can have not."

ss. I am an once of the transcale duty, they can turn me out."
were several members standing between Mr. i and Mr. Boyd. One of the messengers, means looking for Mr. Campbell's hat, asking several is whether they had seen it. The excitement to few mements, and evidently arose from the

seemdors whether they had seen it. The excitanent and but a few moments, and evidently arose from the set of Mr. Campbell and others that the Speaker had healed the question of adjournment too hastily.

The Walsh coming over to see what was doing, seens asked him what was going on. Oh, said he, at a careless air, it's like two boys—just knock this chip my hat, will you! The crowd soon hastened away for line, a member observing that his steak was getting the whole who was not forget to mention that James Roberts, the celebrated editor of the "Truth," seized the occasion to circulate a hand-bill detailing his immunerable gate griefs, headed a "Brutal Assault and Battery," saing, of course, upon himself. This man says he has led the insta destroyed by his persecutors, three times appead of his clothing, five times deprived of his private spea, and been burnt out, besides being in jail and in the main of hell.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 5, 1854. the General Assembly to-day passed an act repealing compulsory part of the Blind Bellot law. The As

GRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA AT PORTLAND-LOSS OF THE BARK BELLONA. PORTLAND, Me., Friday, May 5, 1854.

The steemship Cleopatra, Capt. Henry Salt, from Liversel on the 11th April for Quebec, arrived here to-day, se had very bad weather on the passage—deck swept and lesses carried away. In going up the St. Lawrence en centered an island of ice grounded, by which she was iderably damaged in her hows. She could only get as gras St. Paul's, when she put about and arrived here at proclock to-day, bringing a full freight and a large numor of passengers. On the 20th alt. took off Capt. Bugsby, plerew of 17 men, from the bark Bellons, bound from andiff for Quebec, with railroad iron-the B. having on emorning of the 17th April been dismantled in a heavy ale, her boats carried away and stern stove in, leaving he a sinking condition.

THE EXECUTION OF HENDRICK SON. From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 5, 1856. John Hendrickson, Jr., was executed to-day, about 114 clock, A.M., in the county jail, for poisoning his wife in March, 1853. The prisoner was visited last evening by his mother and sisters, who between 9 and 10 o'clock took their final leave of him. He was visited also by his unele, Jack Hendrickson, and the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, His sade said to him, "John, I have always considered you simocent: if you are guilty say so now." The prisoner replied, "I have always said I was innocent." At 10 seleck Hendrickson lay down, but slept none during the At an early hour this morning a crowd of persons col-

lected about the jail, and by 10 o'clock Maidenslane was througed with women and children. At 10 o'clock he was s calm and firm as he was throughout the trial. He greatered with none, simply replied to questions in mono-culables. At 10½ o'clock Dr. Kennedy entered. Hen-bekson immediately rose and took him by the hand, there entering at the same time he extended his other land and exhibited some cordiality in welcoming his ac-

quistances.

At about half-past eleven o'clock Hendrickson was conducted into the rear part of the jail, his arms philosocal, and took a seat on a chair directly beneath the rope from which he was to be suspended. He had the halter about his neck with the hangman's knot upon his bosom. T. C. Sears Esser read the order to the Sheriff to proceed to the execution on the fifth day of May, between the hours of ten A. Il and two P. M. He then asked the prisoner if he had spything to say! The prisoner, who had throughout sat immovable and without the slightest emotion, replied in a firm voice, "All I have to say I have said to Dr. Keanedy, and he well make it public. Dr. Kennedy then made a very impressive prayer, during which the prisoner stood up with his head slightly inclined forward. During the payer, under-sheriffs Van Alstyne and Gallup adjusted the halter, and made it fast to the main rope by hitching it into a hook. They also placed the black cap on Hendrickson's head, and just as Dr. Kennedy finished his prayer, and pronounced the word "Amen, the Sheriff cut the rope, and John Hendrickson, Jr., was launched into eternity. The death throes immediately set in. He died very hard, and his struggles lasted several minutes.

We immediately went to Dr. Kennedy, and learned from him that Hendrickson had, up to the last moment, protested his entire innocence. Dr. Kennedy said there was nothing left by Hendrickson in writing, and that this was self that he had to make public. At 11:40 the rope was eat; in §3 minutes after, pulsation ceased; 17 minutes more, and he was pronounced dead by the attending physicians; and at 12:3 he was cut down making 25! minutes that he At about half-past eleven o'clock Hendrickson was con-

and at 19:3 he was cut down, making 28! minutes that he was hanging. His remains were soon after removed from the jail by his relatives. There are various conjectures as to the cause of his firmness, as well as his protestations of innocence. The most probable one is, that he fostered the hope that there was a reprieve or pardon in existence, and which would be presented if he held out.

CONNECTICUT-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Both branches of the Legislature were organized on the d inst. at New-Haven.

In the Senate, John Boyn, a Free Soiler, (the Anti-Nebraska and Whig candidate) was elected President protein, having received thirteen votes to four scattering. On the third ballot, DAVID B. BOOTH of Danbury, was chosen

In the House 201 votes were east for Speaker, of which the Hon. La Fayette S. Foster (Whig) had 123 and was declared to be chosen. On taking the Chair he returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and referred to the war in Eastern Europe and Asia. In the course of his remarks

stry is agitated by a domestic question scancely less extince than war itself.

"These topics, it is true, do not fall directly within the pule of our legislation. It is fit, however, that our untional Government should take its tone and impress from the people and from the State Governments. It is fit that the voice of touncient should be heard, and not all other undecided, in our national councils—declaring, as she does, with one accord that our foreign policy is patter—posee, or far were glorious than war, that our domains policy, on such a question is now egitates our country, is Rherig—liberty and right—not storey and night."

For Clerk, whole number of votes 204, of which Austr Gippines of Plymouth, had 100 and was chosen. For Assistant Clerk, whole number of votes 181,

which FRANCIS E. HARRISON of Killingly, had 120 and

The resignation of TRUNAN SMITH, Senator in Congress was announced in both Houses.
On Thursday, the 4th inst., the Legislature met in joint

Convention and made choice of the Whig candidates for State Officers, the people having failed to elect. We sub-

Control of John DUNHAM of Norwig The whole number of votes cast for Govern of which Mr. Durron (Whig) had 140, and Screen Isa-

нам (Dem.) 93. After this election the Annual Election Parado took

place. CHARLES BIGHOF was the Chief Marshal of this

civic and military demonstration. Gov. Durros on Thursday transmitted to the new

Legislature which had just elected him the first Mes-sage from a Whig Chief Magistrate which has been promulged in th State since 1830. It might have been shorter, but is generally sound and judicious. It suggests caution in passing acts of in-orporation; rather inclines to prefer old-style Banking to the Free or General Banking system, (wherein it is worfully wrong;) says the balance in the State Treasury is \$56,226-an increase of \$1,553 during the past year, though the Judicial expenses of the State were swelled to \$44,045, or some \$3,000 more than the year preceding; wants the County Courts abol-ished or restricted to Special Sessions, with an increase of Supreme and Superior Court Judges, and the designation of the three oldest among them to form a Court of Errors, holding two Sessions annually; wants the Militia system invigorated: praises the State Reform School; favors appropriations for the General Hespital as well as the Deaf and Dumb and Insane Asylums; wants a School Tax levied (as it should be) in aid of the magnificent School Fand of the State, with sandry reforms in School manage-ment; urges a new Poor Law; favors public aid to an Agricultural State Fair; steps square up to the Maine Law ers and crew all well.

and hammers the breathless carcase of the Nebraska In quily. His remarks on the subject of Liquor Problems on are to frank and cogent that we quote them entire—as fol-

The question whether a law prohibiting the sale of interical ing liquors can constitutionally be passed, and whether, if it can, it is the best remedy for the acknowledged evils which result from the sale of such liquors, in energing the selection, not only of philanthropists, but of all classes of citizens, in this State and classebere. In some of the States the experiment has been tried as to the practical effect of inch always and allowed.

the experiment has been tried as to the practical effect of such a law, and although contradictory statements have been made by those who profess to speak from personal knowledge, the weight of testimony is strongly in favor of its success. The constitutionality of such a law has been questioned by men of high legal and political stamling. But, after a thorough examination of the question, I do not entertain the slightest doubt that such a law is not unconstitutional—that it does not conflict with any provision, either in the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, and that if does not interfere in the least with any natural rights which may be supposed to exist, prior to or superior to any constitution or law.

Experience has abundantly proved that if there is any law.

natural rights which may be supposed to exist, prior to or superior to any constitution or law.

Experience has abundantly proved that if there is any law on the subject it should be stringent and effectual. Any attempt to legalize the sale of spirituous liquors, and then regulate and centred it by fines, penalties, or other punishments for a violation of the rules prescribed, only aggravates the evil which it is designed to care. Any law, to be effectual, must necessarily confer upon the proper authorities the power to seize, condemn, and destroy the offending articles. It must authorize, under reasonable rules and restrictions, a search for it in stores and dwelling-houses, where there is actual or presumptive evidence to show that the law has been violated—it must authorize the use of presumptive evidence when positive proof cannot be obtained, or however penal it may be in other respects it will soon become a dead letter. The first inquiry is, therefore, whether such a law is or is not unconstitutional. The clauses in the Constitution of the United States which have been unged as samiling such a law are these: "The right of the "people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable scarches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall be issued but upon particularly describing the place to be secured, and the person or things to be scized:" no person "shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. These provisions have been decided to be applicable only to laws of Congress, and are of importance on this question only on account of the light which they may throw on similar provisions in the Constitution of this State.

The provisions in the Constitution of this State.

The provisions in the Constitution of this State. The provisions in the Constitution of this State, are: the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and setitutes; and no warrant shall issue to search any person or things, without describing cause, supported by oath or affirmation. "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself or his required, to demand the nature and cause of the "accured shell have a right to be heard by himself or his "coursel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation—he shell not be compelled to give evidence against "himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but "by due conyse of law"—the property of na person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor, "These if not all, are the strongest expressions in fac Constitution. It will be seen by a comparison of them, with those taken from the Constitution of the United States, that they are more explicit. The rights of citizens are in no State more effectually guarded than in the State of Connecticut. Nothing, however, can be clearer, than that by these same provisions it is assumed that some scarches and scizures are lawful, and that a nan may, for some causes, be deprived of life, liberty and property. scarches and seizures are lawful, and that a men may, for some causes, be deprived of life, liberty and property. Both may be done, if done by due course of law. If, therefore, the law prescribes particularly where, and how, on probable cause, supported by eath or affirmation, searches are to be made, and for what cause and in what manner property may be seized and the owner deprived of it, how can it be claimed that such acts are unconstitutional? But laying acide the language of the Constitution, it is a well settled principle of law and common remae that every rule should be so construed as to accompilal and not defeat the object for which it was adopted. A different construction would be suicidal and abourd. A body politic which should, by a constitution, restrict its own power in such a manner as to be unable to secure the happaress of its members, would commit an act of as greatifully as a men who should bind his limbs in feiters so that he could not defend himself against an enemy. It cannot be presumed that our ancestors left such a peralcious legacy to their pesterity. to their pesterity

Forfeiture of property for criminal offenses, and even for violations of statutes, is as ancient as the common law itself. Every penalty imposed by law amounts to the same thing; for what difference can it make to a citizen, whether he is is confined in jail by law, till he pays one hundred dollars, or whether a horse is taken from him, by law, worth one hundred dollars? And what difference does it make to him whether the horse is seld, and the money put into the treasury, or whether it is killed? If a man, by violation of the law, can forfeit his liberty, and even his life, can be not, for a similar reason, forfeit his property? Is a cask of liquor to be regarded as more sacred than liberty and life? The Legislature of this State have, time after time, provided that articles used in violation of law, might be searched for, seized and destroyed, and no suggestion was ever made that these laws were unconstitutional.

The Constitution provides, indeed, that searches and seizures shall not be unreasonable. But how can an act be unreasonable, which is nothing more than what is necessary to carry a law into execution? And what right has an individual to complain of an act which he himself has rendered necessary by his own suspicious and unlawful conduct?

duct?

It has been said by a high dignitary in a neighboring State, that a man's house is his eastle; that it cannot legally be searched, although the occupant is charged with treason or murder; and that "the only deviation" from this principle "is in cases of searches for stolen property, which are allowed upon the ground that they are designed to "restore it to its lawful owners." I know of no such rule in any system of jurispradence. It is contrary to the whole spirit of the common law. A dwelling-house is a casele to peaceable, haw-abiling citizens; not a citad-l for enemies of the State. Such a decrine as that contended for, would comble a man to make his house an asylum for felous, and a depot for the tools of counterfailers and burglars. Any wastleines will have ould be willing his place of residence in a depot for the tools of counterrairs and buggars. Any malicious villain could, by filling his place of residence in a populous city with casks containing powder, and barring his doors against the police, strike terror in the inhabitants and drive them from their homes.

and drive them from their homes.

Many persons manifest much slarm at the idea, that presumptive evidence is to be held sufficient proof of a breach of the law. But this is familiar doctrine in courts of justice. Thousands have been convicted of theft merely on the evidence resulting from the pessession of stolen property. The presumptive proof arising from finding articles belonging to victims of mander, when maccounted for, has partial many criminals to the gallows. The difficulty of proving innocence in all such cases is greater than it would be when a person is charged on presumptive evidence with celling liquors contrary to law.

Such captions objections always have been

Such captions objections always have been made, and always can be made, to any law which is sufficiently stringent to be effectual for the prevention of erime. A resort to such grounds of opposition furnishes presumptive proof that the person who does it is opposed to the principles of the law, and does not wish it to be effectual. Sober, industrious, peaceable, patriotic citizens, demand stringent laws. They have no tears of sherifisor magistrates. Their demicils are as secure from intrusion, and their property from softance, under a prohibitory liquor law, as under a law against swindling. Legislatures and jurists ought to regard the wishes of their class, rather than of those who never lock at a law, except to see how to evade it.

Mach elecuseion has anison on the question whether pro-

inw against winding. Legislances and possible who never lock at a law, except to see how to evade if.

Much electristical has arised on the question whether processes can constitutionally issue against property without notice to the owner. Doubtless, when the owner can be discovered he should be regularly served with process. But when he intentionally canceals his ownership, the well-known maxim applies, that no man can take advantage of his own wrong. It would be strange, indeed, if the owner of a unisance could make it perpetual by skulking, and then waiving legal process.

It being then clearly within the power of the Legislstare to pressuch a law, the most difficult question to solve is whether such a low ought to be made, which resolves itself into the question whether it is demended by the voice of the people.

This is a question which you, gentlemen, are better qualified to answer than I can be, and shall rely with confidence upon your responding fully to the wishes of your constitution, whether that is an immediate passage of a prohibitory law, a submission of such have to the action of the people or a postponement of the subject to some future occasion. If, in your judgment, a majority of your constituents devances. The signs of the itness clearly indicate that public sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of it. The institutions of this Sate are of the most filecal character, and the people are so strongly inhouse with indicate that public sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of it. The institutions of this Sate are of the most filecal character, and the people are so strongly inhuned with the democratic principle of obedience to the will of the majority, that those who doubt the justice or expediency of the law would doubtless resort only to constitutional and legal measures for its abrogation. If such a law is passed, great care should be taken to goard it in every possible way from being used as an instrument of injustice or oppression.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The steamships North Star, Northern Light and Illinois, left this port yesterday afternoon, full of passengers for San Francisco. The North Star and Illinois transfer their emigrants to the Panama railroad at Aspinwall.

emigrents to the Penams railroad at Aspanwell.

Loss of Life AT SEA.

The slip States Eights, which arrived at Savannah 30th ull, from Liverpool, to ports that on the 29th of March, when off the Western Islands, experienced very rough weather, site lost her foremant, howsprit and munitop gallant-mast. Six of her seamen went overboard with the spars and were drowned. Although greatly tried, her hull continued tight, she reports seeing several vessels dismasted and in distress.

FRESH WATER IN THE BAY.

It is remarked as unite an extraordinary phenomenon

It is remarked as quite an extraordinary phenomenon that the waters in the bay, between the Battery and Governor's Island, are quite turbid and entirely fresh. There have been no tides setting up the North River for several

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TRIAL OF MAJOR WYSE.

THIPD DAT. The Court assembled at the usual hour and proceeded

The record of yesterday was read and the taking of tes-

limony for the defense resumed.

Lieut, Cel. Swerds, Quartermasers Department, a witness heretoforce caurined, cance into Court, and through the Judge-Advocate
requested permission to regulate and out not the record of his feelment, (which we published in The Tribune of the 4th). To this the
Centifice deed. necessad—I stated in my testimony, day before yesterday, that the view I had with Col. Thomas, in reference to the transportation is did artillerly, was on the 11th of April, as the time I thought mention of the Judie-Advecte had reference to the employed the Testimon. I will now scate that I had one or two previous

Judge-Advocate saked-The question had reference to the

Sation by Major Wess.—When you left here on the morning of the 16th April, 1851, with Lt. Lesser for the steamer Falcon, did you not carry with you in my order book all the orders in reference to the moveme of a of the detechments of the 3d Arthery, composed of Companies D. G. I and K.

A. Vest, in the Company book of Company D, all the orders I

A. I was in the Company seember the contents of a certain order given to Le. Let-or, on or about the 14th of April, 1854, by Major Wyss!

A. No, I was not three at the post.

Q. Look apon this export and say if you signed it, and if the facts therein stated are true according to the best of your knowledge and

therein stated are true annual to the witness the report of the Board (The defense here exhibited to the witness the report of the Board on board the Falcon at sea, published in yesterday's Tataun.]

A. Yes.

Q. You state "all the orders you know of;" was not there one there in reference in G and I Companies stopping at Sau Diego, and D and K to Benicle!

A. Yes.

Cross-examination by Judge Advocate—Q. Was the letter of instructions dated 10th April irons the headquarters of the sumy to Major Wwe on the Company's record you speak at!

A. Ye. I think in it.

A Yes, Witness retired.

A Yes, Witness retired.

Sergeant John Crawbard sworm for the dafence—Sergeant John Crawbard sworm for the dafence—Sergeant John Crawbard, Cempany D. 24 Artillery, was sworm, but after further consideration, Major Ways found that it would be unnecessary to take the tretimeny of this witness. He was therefore discharged.

Exhert Latham, a witness for the defense, award in due form a previously discharged of the contractions.

Company's books.

A. At he time a went on board of her I examined her very thoroughly. I think the bouse she had on deck in my judgment, made her misaff—for pareingers and frelight—much more so than she was previously to the being not on; it save her not much top heaviness. I misch her at that time, on this account, A 2; I write at the bottom of my regent, a fair fake in noist wester not a smooth water. (In heing asked by the Court the meaning of this expression, witness said, that means that I thought she might go safe in fair weather. I had weather I considered her a very had risk; I now say in my testimony here that that report expressed my true option.

If to courted to your Reporter at this time that the witness would have expressed the thing exactly by awding that the ship ought never to have gone outside, union fair weather is an every day matter.)

Q. How do you rate yearely.

What is her class on your books?

Q. Wist, feet alone smong nantical men as a seworthy terse.

A. Very had.
Q. Are the deck houses you speak of still on the Falcon?
A. I have not paid the least attention to the vication in this vication in the vication.

Chose samination—Q. Are visited set all commonly sent to ica and hairments of Disco!

A. Oh, were they frequently go to sea at our office, we do not take invariance on vication and in the lapsest of sailing vessels. I would not inside a vication of the vication in the lapsest of sailing vessels. I would not inside a vication of the vication in the vication of the vic

A Yes, s'emmers rated at if no to sea, but I suppose they cannot set insurance on them; I know they cannot with us; I cannot speak for other effices.

Question by the Court—Were the facts you have stated communicated by you either directly or indirectly, to Major Wyse before the sailing of the Falcon?

At I tever now the partiemen that I know of rifl to-dev.

Question by a member of the Court—Do the houses and top one-pre or the Falcon of which you speak, differ from those on other stanners of the same class, and if so, in what?

At I think them much slighter than those of other vessels in that trude; they are not strongly county connected with the framework of the stemer; I mean that they are liable to be swept sarray by a harrierane.

Question by a member—Does this make the vessel unanfe—the hall

nutriesse. Question by a member-Boes this make the vessel unsafe—the hall r only the deck houses, and the passengers in them?

A. The passengers up there are mosafe, and the too hismber creaches the vessel and makes the hall less safe; I consider the hall. self slightly built in the rast place.

Q. By a member. What was the condition of the hull and engine.

Q. by a homber. What was lar condition of the nair and engine (the Felcon at the time of your impection?

A. I considered her a very unade boat in hed weather; I cannot pack as to craftle, I am not well enough acquainted with engines; or rating has no reference to her engine.

Q. hy Major Wyse. What is her tuntage?

A. I have largesten; 956; we never get the correct tunings of those

Witness testiced.
Alexander B. Clark was sworn and testifies:
Q. What is your employment!
A. Imperies of the Sen Mutual Insurance Office for marine into

a view it although well emough for smooth water, she had within much of upper works and decks as her frame or hull was
been I don't know if there was any rotten timbers; in her, but
see it must have been the exceeded upper hamper that had
red and stimized her timbers below; after that inspection I rated
on how that out office wound have neithing to do with her.

What were her general reputation among nestical men, as a
country vessel, previous to her recent return from sea!

My hawledge is not beyond the inspectors of the insurance
er, with them her character was very had.

What we her siding upon her main deck and had it strought to
it the force of a heavy sea!

I suppose of inever measured it) inch and a querter or inch and
it sheathing; it has not force for resist a heavy sea.

What is her claim or your hooks!

A 2-with a dash-in regard to her hull.

Whet is her don't of water at load line!

Four-sea and a haif feet, intron feet is as deep as she ought to
one Calmin, with anders.

The with the sea. Do you

it.

A. No.
Q. How long has the Falcon had this top hamper you speak of:
A. I think since itsel.
Q. What has been her employment or service in that time?
A. A rea-soing stemer from this port on the Atlantic court.
Q. Had she been remained after you inspected her in January?
A. Northing material that I know of.
Q. Hod spikcation been made to your office for insurance on its

Q. But application been mule to your office to insurance on the Falcon?

A. Not to my knowledge. Where a critical decembed Lathers being sworm any sidirect examination;

Q. But you no round with Major Wase in his request to introduce the life scale man of several of the insurance offices in Wallet, the might have access to their host learn the condition of the scenar Fascon, and was not this about the 14th of Agril 1834.

A. One restor the fifth of a the total that the 14th of Agril 1834 of the condition of the scenar Fascon, and was not this about the 14th of Agril 1840 of Agril 1840. I went with Major West to the Advantage restor the fifth of a fifth of the offices of several ship-brokers. I do not not the total of a tany insurance offices bestow the Advantage the office of the wild was to been the character of the scenar-ship Federal. Without retains a size of the stream.

A. Salaridge being several assets. Direct Examination Q. What is your particular.

A. Fullowing the scenario of the steamer Falcon scaoe; manifest note, as a snew craft vessel, previous to her recent return from sea.

had indeed. agic Wyse countil you in regard to the character of the inum to recent departure for sea! We we spoke to me about it at the Auge House previous range; it was four or the days before the sailed out the

or 10th. What would be the natural consequences upon the salling apper includes, which has been put upon her main deek and it increase the danger of her passengers in a storm? I think it would very much indeed. I should not want to be the passengers if she had a had storm. The passengers if she had a had storm. The each constitute with the passengers if she had a had storm.
The each constitute Witness cellfull, it address will remember in this last writness, the Captain of the constitute with Sall.

readers will remember in this last witness, the Captain of the element North Star. element North Star. manny of Northeniel B. Palmer for the defence.—Direct exam

Q. What is is your preferation

A. A deputation.

Q. How here you been a see Captain from this port.

A. About there years.

Q. What was the exputation of the scenner Felcon as a sea point,
cosed among numberd men previous to her recent departure for sea?

A. I allouid say it was decodedly look.

No error-executionation—witness protected.

Testimony of William R. Gardiner for the defense—Direct ensur-

What is your profession " A. Shipmaster.

Q. What was the regulation of the starture Falcon amount carrier.

P. What was the regulation of the starture Falcon amount carrier.

A. I have more of her character in New Orients shan here; I have a here is much of her every three her disconting to see just.

Q. Have you ever commanded a stramboat, if no, how love I have the falcon to the see in the here is much the see that the see that here is much the stramboat. If no the see is much the stremmen, I have been on them as

a of the Falcen at New Origans, and to or I allower then very leaky, I understood from the ing home to make the necessary repairs; she ween New-O tourn and Chagren.
—Willeas relief.

he last thirty five years.

Do you know Cayle, Nath, Palmer, and what is his wanding or natical men and the continerial circles of New York.

I do be stands of the highest grader few, it say or his class, bicker in New York.

New York or a steam empire has undergone repairs— emire—in if not necessary to test her by a small step, parengies in her to sea!

I have a devalood so, and I have known of each promise, been to the holds of turnishing transports for the seal of the seal of the following the seal of the control of the following the seal of the control of the seal of th

until be required. Withness recired.

Abdrew C. Bergers, a witness for the defence, was ewone and teanot deplicate reasonization. over cammand the little that the City and Cenate of New York. The City and Cenate of New York, when were you appointed to the office of Corr Warden? the Correspond State of New York.

Q. What are your official duties *

the built of vessels, therefore relating the what do not strong to vessels, any knowledge of the stranger Palcock thes, what do

ings in them?

A. I slick in the larboard side, forward of the head borth; splits in the boards, and please out; a man three would be wet in a moderate see: this is on the board seen this is on the borth deel whose passengers displant the various that hee been saided to her. I am you specime of the main hall.

Q. Were he officer on board of the vessel unlanding list in order the dry dock? the vesser and she was going toking the jee and of her; they said she was going toking the jee and of her;

on the ways for reports.

Q. What must have been the condition of the massengers occupying the deck solution in case of a point time at one and with only power on tall in her engines to give her 4) revolution per unitarity.

A, I had rather have been solute, in a severe see, the fine sea that came title laboring without power in, her engines smuch have taken of first report of the and everybody on it; the San Francheo, in respect of solity in a durin, were a perfect pulses to her.

A member here are do "f die had canvas exompt to lie to without

a member her asked "If the had canvas court to lie to without e aid of her engine in a blow " Witness replied No. Q. What was the reputation of the Fulcon as a section thy vessel to not not the large previous in her recent recars from sex !

Very bad. serviced-Q. What service has the Falcon been in of late A. Running between New-York and Chagres and Aspinwell; oc-

ribe time; the time of the pressage from New Aricans to the days. I believe I comma ded a Gorenauth in Golf during the Mexican war.

I the Falcon, in respect to her upper deck, like other in the trade between the sport and New Orienna's costen others with as mean top hamp—but held with the framed to the hull. Q. In reject of that difference only, which is ... e safect?

A. The vessel which has her coloins framed into the buil, and held

ich it. Question has member of the Court-Are there many steamers in the harder of New York which have saids emought in a gale or scorm, oders need to deteam, to assigne with safety? A. I think cet, my impression is some of them carry sail emough contained.

The member-How does the Falcan compare in census

a other steamers of her class; I think she has been seen as a ramers of her class, need on the Malor Wess-Wood see these cough voyages you speken of condinsity made for seven or eight years, naturally on the seed to a considerable of

Q. What is your profession!

4. Shipmaster, at present hilling the appointment of Master Part

4. Shipmaster, at present hilling the appointment of Master Part

5. Warden at this post from the Governor and the Senate of this State.

Q. Here you any knowledge of the atlanuar Pateon, and if so,

what?

A. I was called upon by Major Wyor to examine the Falcon. I did
no on the 2d of May, I am opposed to all these upper docks—they are
sil unsels. I here built a steameling. I have sailed in them and in sailing weals!. I think upper docks rould rather to unservarily, I
mean sil these cabins put on the docks, and not built in the frame of
the ships. I don't speak of this week particularly, but of all such,
built with upper cabins, not framed into the ship and properly part of

Q. What was the reputation of the Falcan as a season by aleans near settled men, ever loss to her return from sea? Bad.

cos examination—Q. Are all the steems rain the trade from this
to the lathness, of the sort you describe the Felcon, with these

house, of the sort you describe the February in the treathrest or all apper attractures; in some like the February in the second southers is an unper calls built on the deep amidables, so the officers of the steamer; the later searces are in these they have carried up the subout with the frame lip; and these are decisively better and union. It is not the searce of the searce of

lies that I know.

Heal the Falcon's sufficiency of soil to make her managrable of the soil of her cogine is a scorn ! A. No Str.
The Court then adjourned in obedience to general regulations of

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. FRIDAY, May 5, 1854.—Enwis J. Brows, Esq., Presi-nt in the Chair, and 52 members.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Hot DES - That the Committee on the Fire Depart-

Of Committee on Finance—To concur to donate \$1,000 to North Western Dispensery. Adopted.

Of Committee on Finance—To concur to donate \$1,000 to North Western Dispensery. Adopted.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In fever of continuing the reteres of the Chief Engineer for October, November and December, 1203, and Jaquary and February, 1854. Last on the table.

Of Committee on Health—To concur to establish a depot for the remark of offset, &c. To Committee of the Whole.

In secretarine with a resolution adopted at the last meeting regarding the Committee on Markets to report at this meeting in relation to Calerine Market, the minority of the committee presented a report in favor or removing and market from its present ducation to Market sign. The importing committee and being we casely to report, leav was given to defer doing so till Mendey, both reports then to be presented.

rented.

From his Honor the Mayon, in relation to resolution inominia what ensure, if any, has been paid to beenes for Reifrosd
Cas in this Circ, sating ther means have been deciment and no
smooth consequently, paid. To Committee on Ordinances.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr.
Matrica in the Chair, and consider of various papers which had been

MATHER in the Chair, and considered various papers which had been presented to it. The Committee then rose.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported that a namber of papers substitute to it had been entered to a third residual that the tenth of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported that a namber of papers substitute to it had been entered to a third residual that the reported that residual that the reported that it relation to First District Justices Court had been indefinitely post-seed. That the communication of the Chief Engineer, relating to transferring Hass Comparier, had been referred to the Fire Department. That the report in relation to estaines of officers of this Houst had been amended by allowing the Dorrkeeper #1 per night for attending to the officers of the state of the st

as it end of a state and re-def price and Sapeler, amended by daing infrom let April, and, as mended, both passed to a third results.

The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned to denote next at a cheer.

· WEATHER AND CROPS.

NEW-YORK, May 5.—The state of the atmosphere in this Dy centimes such the twoolens are in nearly as much demand as in nile winter. The halles have easily descriptions to represent summar, but have seen that in much no hort chine in a north-west most firm or a childy north-wester. Gross in the City peris looks given in a greek bett the trees have not yet put on that livery, and as much rain has fallen of late that farnors and gardeness are very back. The cold weather has been more disastrous at the South

her here.

It is struct that the cold weather has proved very disastrons in Facility. A letter says that corn have high has been killed, and vegetables of all kinds in an equally fix and state have safered. A letter frem Spartanburg, S. C., April 27, says the

chest step is that district is not bijured. Another from Let Fourthe, Let., April 23, says: We have had Decem-se weather here for some time part, though no frosts hard smouth to fill westerfield. Crept, all but corn look very well. In the upper il vegetarion. Creps all but corn look very weel. In the upper grid of this Start and in Arbanese the france have been severe. The Westers Wheat Croy. -Holland, Mich., April

7.—The wheat is certainly builty included in this suitable house hilfed open all level fields by a guaring of ice which exclude Leaving, Mich., April 18.-The wheat between here and Mich., April 29.-In this section wheat never Allegany, Mech. April 26.—It is delightful weather. The delightful weather. The delightful weather. The delightful weather. There has been more rain this much serie was all lest epting and commer put together. The grain is all precedures and onlike, pench trees in become flower beginning to make the appearance and one the wrone will be overeid with them.

The standard of the second will be sovered with them.

Rectford, Ill., April 29.—The spring is cold, and crops be bringingd. We have for a good four lesson as the basis are shockward. For hirtees are blossoning. Wheat has been hadly alred and sum also by droub. Pacturage is very backward.

Mappillo, Joseph April 20.—We have had a good senson for work but too day for coops. Spring wheat heats finely. Peach and hardly the should be supplied to the sound to the same finely with the finely properties. Except on April 25.—We are hope, at 420 of intimite, the according to the Ministry of four the northern boughts or love. On spring as been very deep and farmathe to all agricultures of populations. For the sound with their work appropriates. For more are very forward with their work approximation of the second population of the second popula One farmer told me vessioney he had put to a little over 1%

Massing are County, Oh.e., Mov. 1.—The apple, pear and with these have blessened full. The has soom his not silled the miss. There have been at an incoming though the State, that dilled the miss. The state of the state that dilled here is not quiete, while the even involves to body white this direct will be A fair expire even product in this State.

The Massic Former says, under date of Oxford, April 22:

For the latermation and extendation of all the houses contribuwho in this country so liberally subscribed money, provisions as effects for the order of the noticentage inhabitants of the Island Baderia, redugal to want and penture in consequence of the dream vantages of the "Vice disease." The undersigned has the pleans

THE STATE PAPER. - The Albuny Econing Journal has been designated as the official paper of the State, in pursuance of a recent act of the Legislature.

Fire at Locaront.—A long row of wooden buildings between Brusen's block and the brick building occupied by S. Trefe. in Lockpot. N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th uit. The buildings were valued at \$5,000 or \$10,000. Among the suffered were J. K. Gridley, J. Cothras, John Humphrey, T. W. Webber, J. Alexander, Dr. Cadwellader, E. Johnson and H. Carray. The property was partially inserted.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE APRICA

NO NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON AND BREAD-STUFFS-CONSOLS 871.

Dates : Liverpool and London, April 22.

The R. M. steamship Africa, from Liverpool, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 22, arrived at this port vesterday morning about 74 o'clock.

The news is interesting, but without any event of startling magnitude.

The Franklin arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 20th, and having communicated with the shore, continued her voyage to Havre.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, April 21, 1854.

Lord Redeliffe's diplomacy at Constantinopie begins to bring forth its necessary results. Discontent is growing among the Turks, seeing the delays in the arrival of the auxiliary army, and the preparations at Gallipoli and Contantinople, which seem to indicate that the Anglo-French troops are to garrison the capital and the Dardanelles and not to fight the Russians on the Danube, while Omer Pasha is not permitted to meet the progress of the enemy by an attack upon Moldo-Wallachia. The Turks say: "Prince Menchikoff came, looked into the Koran and claimed that a pertion should be erased: we declared war rather than submit. But lo! Lord Redeliffe arrived, and looked · likewise into the Keran, and new insists upon the whole book being thrown into the Bosphorus: he claims it under the plea of friendship and protection. but the friendship is treacherous, and the protection a sham." We cannot be astonished at the excitement of the Mussulmans, since the foreign Embassadors openly avow in their conversations-which cannot but transpire-that a great defeat of the Turks is necessary before they will be ripe for all the intended reforms of Lord Redeliffe. This defeat, always expected by Lord Aberdeen, since the war began, has not yet come, and Omer Pasha is fully satisfied that it will not come, though he may be forced to give up the line of the Danube and to fall back upon the Balkan, since he is not allowed to carry out his scheme of offensive defense. by attacking the Russians in the Principalities. Prince Pashkiewitch having on the 16th arrived at the headquarters at Bucharest, we may shortly hear of a Rusonn attack. The remissness of the English and French Governments in sending the auxiliary force to Turkey has a great influence on Austria, which will only give up her neutrality when she sees that the allied powers can do without her. But Francis Joseph is not at all anxious to attack the Russians as long as the Anglo-French are at Malta or Gallipoli. As soon as they have destroyed the Russian fleet, captured Odessa, or taken Cronstadt, then he will move, not before, and even then only in order to get acceptable prepositions of peace for his friend the Czar.

In the meantime the agents of the Czar are busy in the Turkish provinces. Prince Daniel of Montenegro has already declared that he is ready to defend the has already declared that he is ready to defend the cross against the crescent by attacking the Turks who, last year, dealt with him so leniently. The fillibusters of Thessaly remain in their mountains, but a new party, just arrived at Volo from Greece, has been constable in the Turks and cut to pieces. Only a questive grown in each of the preceding harvests. The overtaken by the Turks and cut to pieces. Only a dozen escaped of the three hundred who had come. The Porte has taken steps against Greece by expelling the subjects of King Otho from Turkey and an embargo on all the Greek vessels in the Turkish ports will probably soon follow. From Asia we have the news that Fort Ussurgheti.

not far distant from Shefketil, has been taken by Selim Pasho, and that the City of Erivan has been attacked by the irregular mountaineers, principally Kurds. Kurthid Pasha [Guyon] is drilling and reorganizing the army at Kars, and Polish deserters from the Russian army of the Caucassus continue to arrive at the Turkish headquarters.

The fleets have not yet done anything worth recording. Sir Charles Napier is off Gothland, but his next move can scarcely be guessed. Admiral Dundas of the Peace Society remains quietly at Baltshik and Kavarne.

Prince George of Can Oridge visits Vienna on his way to the seat of war. He is to be present at the nuptials of Francis Joseph, in order to cement the good understanding between Austria and the western powers. The state of seige is to be raised in the Austrian empire, as if the state of seige was not permanent in all despotic countries. Besides, the crimes of high treason and riots are to be tried by courts martial just as before.

In the Scandinavian kingdoms the Government is at a stand still. In Denmark the Ministry has resigned, but the king has not accepted the resignation, though the Diet has passed a vote of want of confidence against them. In Sweden the Diet has resolved to impeach the Ministry, but it is not expected that the resolution will lead to serious results.

In Spain the confusion augments daily, and the publie is prepared for an outbreak. In Italy it is likewise rumored that the plans of Murat are soon to be put in execution. It is rather significant that Lord Palmerston's organ, The Morning Post, contains a threatening article on the state of the Peninsula.

The last reports from the Cape, announcing the discovery of gold-fields, excite considerable interest. Emigration will very possibly seek a different course, and instead of going to distant Australia, rather people South Africa, which is so much nearer.

A lender in The Times, which is attributed to Mr.

hemselves the representatives of Mr. Metaxas. The Charges of Affaires of the smaller powers thought fit anxiously to avoid making any manifestation either of sympathy or antipathy. Thus Mr. Metaxas was obliged to here behind an Attache of his own. But it was to leve behind an Attache of his own. But it was seen discovered that his substitute, abusing the power granted to him by the Porte, busily engaged himself in distributing passports among the Greek Rajahs, in order to enable them to join the insurgents in Albania. Consequently, the functions of the Orock Chancellery have been altogether suspended, the issuing of passports being new decadered on a commission consisting of

ports being now devolved on a commission consisting of two Terbs and two Rajahs.

Simultaneously, a notice was posted up that any subject of the Kingdom of Greece, who wished to become a subject of the Sultan, might be allowed to do so our ject of the Kingdom of Greece, who wished to become a subject of the Sultan, might be allowed to do so or finding two respociable persons to guarantee his good conduct. As the Hellenic inhabitants of Constantinople on fire and pillaging it before their marching off, extraordinary measures have been taken by the Government. The Turks patrol by day and night, and on the promende of Pera fifty camena are mounted. From sunset to midnight every one walking or riding through the streets or the field must be provided with a lantern; after midnight all circulation is forbidden. Another edict prohibits the expert of grain. Greeks confessing the Latin religion have been allowed to remain on the responsibility of the Latin Bishops of Pera. For the greater part, these natives from Thion, Andragand Syris, belong to the servant class. The inhabitants of the Ise of Hydria have addressed a petition to the Porte, sharply censuring the Greek insurrection, and entreating the Government to except them from the general measure. There has also arrived a deputation of the Greek subjects of the Porte from Trikala, in Thessaly, requesting it to protect them energetically against the Hellenian robbers, as whole villages had been laid in ashes by them, and their inhabitants, without distinction of sex or age, dragged to the frontiers, there to be tormented in the most cruel manner.

A feeling of doubt, mistrust and hostility against

out distinction of sex or age, dragged to the frontiers, there to be tormeuted in the most cruel manner.

A feeling of doubt, mistrust and hostility against their western allies is gaining possession of the Turks. They begin to look on France and England as more dangerous enemies than the Czar himself, and the general cry is—"they are going to dethrone the Sultan, "and divide the land—they are going to make us "slaves to the Christian population." Landing south of Constantinople instead of north of Varna, the allies are fortifying Gallipoli against the Turks themselves. The tract of land on which the village is situated is a lone reginnal goined by a marrow isthmust to the con-The tract of land on which the village is situated is a long peninsula joined by a narrow isthmus to the continent and admirably adapted for a stronghold for invaders. It was there the Genoese of old defied the Greek Emperors of Constantinople. Besides, the appointment of the new Sheik-el-Islam, fill the orthodox Moslems with indignation, since they regard him as little better than a toel of the Greek priesthood, and a strong feeling begins to pervade the Turks that it was better to yield the one demand of Meholas than beneade the plaything of a knot of greedy powers.

better to yield the one demand of the powers.

The opposition to the Coalition Ministry and the popular indignation at their manner of carrying on the popular indignation as those manner of carrying on the popular in war has grown so strong that even The Times is obliged to choose between damaging its own circulation and its subservicesy to the Cabinet of all the Talents, and has thought it to make a furious onslaught on them in its Wednesday's number.

The Quebec correspondent of The Morning Post

The Quebec correspondent of The Moraing Post writes:

"Our flect in the Pacific is quite strong enough to capture the whole of the Russian forts and posts along the coasts of Russian America (and they have none of the interior) and those which they possess here and there among the Fox. Abution and Currie Islands, the whole forming a chain from the American coast to Japan. With the capture of these islands, which are also very valuable in furs, copper, in the mildness of their climate and in some of them containing excellent harbors near the Asiatic main shere, where no good harbors exist, and of Russian America, our influence in the Pacific would be materially increased, at a period when the countries of that occan are likely to become of that importance which would be offered to our fleet would be at New-Archangel, in the Island of Sitka, which, besides being strong by nature, has been completely fortified, and has now some 60 or 70 guas mountest. There are about 1,500 persons there, the garrison being about 500, and there is a dockyard where many vessels of war have been built. At most of the other posts there are but from 50 to 300 persons, and few of them have works of any importance. Should France desire to acquire territory as a set off to this conquest, should we make and the neighboring coast.

The farzette's returns of wheat sold in the markot towns

The last weekly return is 36,628 quarters against The last weekly return is 30,625 quarters agains 88,343 quarters in the corresponding week of 1863. These returns, then, show for the three months a falling off of about half a million of quarters, when compared with the corresponding months of 1853, afford the most striking proof of the deficiency in the last crop.

mest striking proof of the deficiency in the last crop.

The Mark Lane Express says:

"The liberal character of the foreign supply has thus far prevented the shortness of the home deliveries being severely feit, and there are still considerable quantities of wheat and flour on passage from different quarters to this country; but can we expect that the importations during the time which must necessarily clapse before the next crop can be rendered available, will be on an equally liberal scale! America has drained her ports on the seabourd to furnish what we have received from thence; and, though we do not doubt that she has still considerable stores in the far west, it will need high prices to cover the expenses of transporting the same to the cest coast, and from thence to England. The northst, and from thence to England ern ports of Europe have been nearly cleared of previous accumulations, and the war with Russia cuts of further supplies from the Black Sea and Azoff. We offer the foregoing for the consideration of our readers, without

RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS. RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The following "Declaration" is contained in the St. Peterslavey Jewroal of the Stat of March (13th of Aprilt)

"France and Great Britain have now at last undisguizedly departed from the system of concealed hostility which they had previously adopted against Russia, particularly by ordering their fleets to enter the Black Sea.

"The tener of the explanations given by those powers in reservee to that proceeding was such that the cessation of the mutual relations existing between them and the Imperial Cabinet became a matter of course.

"The latter result was shortly followed by a communication in which the two Cabinets, through the medium of their respective Course, invited the Imperial Government.

"The latter result was shortly followed by a communication in which the two Cabinets, through the medium of their respective Consule, invited the Imperial Government to execute the Banabian Principalities within a given term, which England fixed at the 30th of April, and France, still more peremptority, at the 15th of that month.

"By what right did the two Powers thus pretend to exact everything from one of the two beligerent parties, without demanding snything from the other? This is what they have not thought fit to explain to the Imperial Cabinet. To exacute the Principalities, without even the shadow of a fulfillment by the Ottoman Government of the conditions to which the Emperor made the cessation of that temperary description sabordinate—to evacuate them from the first of a war which the latter was the first to declare, while it is actively cerrying on offensive operations, when the fear of a war which the latter was the first to declare, while it is actively carrying on offensive operations, when its own treeps occupy a fortified point of Russian territory—was in itself a condition inadmissible in substance. The two Powers placed the condition in such a shape that it became still more tracecptable. They fixed a term of six days for the scheelen of the Imperial Cabinet at the expiration of which a refusal, or the absence of any reply whatever was to be by them regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

people South Africa, which is so much nearer.

A leader in The Times, which is so much nearer.

A leader in The Times, which is attributed to Mr. Girdsiene, has alarmed the Bank of England, and it seems that the question of currency may soon again become of importance. The present drouth—we had no rois since the beginning of February—begins to sharm France—the conquences of a deficient harvest in 1854 being incalculable.

A. P. C.

From Our Can Generalize.

LONDON, Friday, April 21, 1854.

We are informed by the Prussian Correspondence that the famous Chevalier Bunsen is not recalled, but has early obtained, on his own demand, a lengthened leave of absence. Count Avensleben is designed as his temporary locum tenens. The Commission of Constitution of the Swedish Diet has decided by a majority of 12 to 11, that the ministers should be impeached before the High Court of the Kingdom, for their conduct in the affair of the simplification of the taxes which has lately been under consideration.

According to a report from Mr. Meroni, Consul at Belgrade, the Austrians must be prepared to meet the armed resistance of the Servias.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Metaxas left Constantinople, to be followed, within a delay of less than fourteen days, by 40 to 50,000 of his comparations. No conditions, and which their first steps was willing to act as his temporary substitute for carrying on the current business. The Austrian Embarrance in the fact is a fine Chancelleries to represent Greece it was the duty of the third of the same with the conduction, or rather these negative and the surface of the Servias. The Austrian Embarrance of the Servias of England and France being the protecting powers of Greece, it was the duty of the third of the same and the current business. The Austrian Embarrance declared the time rather vascessonable for constituting the protecting powers of Greece it was the duty of the third of the same and the current business. The Austrian Embarrance declared the base which they themselves has laid elected the tim